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lies back of the modest proposals for change which the author urges.

General Carter's book possesses very little of the facile interest of a popular magazine article. Far from being sensational or over-emphatic, it errs if at all in the direction of an excessive fulness and circumspection of statement, which tend to diminish the force of its effect upon the casual reader. The author, too, while he never indulges in technicality to the point of obscurity, perhaps takes for granted more familiarity with the problems of the army than most laymen possess. His book requires some study for its proper understanding, but it will amply repay the time and attention spent upon it, by putting the reader in possession of authentic facts and an instructive point of view.

GERMAN CULTURE. Edited by Professor W. P. Paterson of Edinburgh University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.

It is a curious phenomenon of the times that a book so encyclopedic in scope and method, so entirely impartial in tone and unrheterical in style as the symposium upon German culture to which a number of British scholars under the editorship of Professor Paterson have contributed, should be produced at this time with a view to enlightening public opinion. In contents the book is admirable, allowance being made for the great extent of the subject-matter treated and the narrowness of the space to which the authors are confined. The introductory historical sketch, "Germany and Prussia," by Richard Lodge, professor of history in the University of Edinburgh, is a model of clear narration, of wise selection and emphasis. With the skill and breadth of view requisite to make a broad survey instructive, A. D. Lindsay, Fellow and Tutor in Balliol College, Oxford, outlines the characteristics of German philosophy. Professor J. Arthur Thomson of the University of Aberdeen in discussing the question, "What Science Owes to German Investigators," writes in effect a brief and extraordinarily compact history of modern science. His account is necessarily of somewhat restricted interest, and indeed comes measurably near to being a mere catalogue of names and achievements; but it attains the end of strict impartiality through its comprehensiveness and its conscientious detail. Each of the articles composing the volume is, in fact, a triumph in the art of telling much in little. German Literature is dealt with by John Lees, lecturer on German in the University of Aberdeen; German Art, by G. Baldwin Brown, professor of Fine Arts in the University of Edinburgh; German Music, by D. F. Tovey, Reid Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh; German Education, by Michael E. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds; the political and economic aspects of German nationalism, by D. H. McGregor, professor of Political Economy in the Univer-

sity of Leeds; German Religion and Theology, by W. P. Paterson, professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. In no case are these discourses imbued with controversial passion, and in every instance their point of view is that of the broadest scholarship. Slightly more critical in method than the rest, and of greater practical interest, is Mr. Sadler's article upon the strength and weakness of German education—a well considered analysis, contrasting the much lauded and undoubtedly effective German mode of systematic instruction with the English training, which lays relatively more stress upon the formation of individual judgment and character.

The conclusion which emerges from all this is, of course, that, while German contributions to knowledge, literature, art, and life, have been notably large and of very great value, Germany can properly claim no marked superiority in culture over other civilized nations. Considering the difficult nature of the task which the authors of *German Culture* have imposed upon themselves their success is remarkable. The obvious comment upon the book is that, apart from its usefulness in subjecting extreme German pretensions to the test of cold analysis, there is no special reason why any one should desire the particular body of highly condensed information which it supplies.

THE WEALTH AND INCOME OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
By Willford Isbell King. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

Intelligent citizenship has come to demand an understanding of many things. In particular it calls for something like accurate knowledge of the facts underlying those economic conditions concerning which so many questions are asked and so many assertions are made. Is population increasing faster than wealth and income? Is the apparent increase in the wealth of our country merely an illusion arising from fluctuations in the supply of the medium of exchange? Has the increase in riches, if real, been distributed to all classes of the population, or have the benefits been confined to a few? Are the landlords, the capitalists, the captains of industry, or the wage earners, receiving the principal share of the gain? Such questions as these, often passionately debated, can be profitably discussed only upon a basis of truth determined by statistical inquiry.

Unfortunately the facts available for arriving at conclusions regarding the wealth and income of the people of the United States are rather meagre. Dr. King, however, has thoroughly canvassed the field, and he has used such care to reduce the percentage of possible error in his calculations that he is justified in claiming for his conclusions at least approximate truth. His study covers in a